THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1797. [Vol. V.---No. 699.

AT VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

CHARLES LOVE,

At his Store on King Street, a few doors above Mr. M'Knight's Tavern,

HAS NOW OPEN

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Chiefly of this Fall's Importation, which he will sell by the piece, or package only, at an unusually low advance, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.——He has also a considerable supply of

West-India Produce,

some

New England Goods,

and a quantity of

Whiskey in hogsheads.

☞ He will store, or purchase, FLOUR at the market price.

September 28.

Wm. B. Magruder & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the ship Alexander, Captain John Lemmon, from Liverpool, part of their

FALL GOODS.

They daily expect the remainder by the Fair Virginian, from London, which will make their assortment very general and complete.

George-town, Sept. 19.

Rob't. Patten & Ch's. Scott

Have imported in the ship Commerce from Liverpool, a large addition to their

Spring Assortment,

Which they offer for sale by the Package or Piece on very reasonable terms, at their Wholesale Store, King-Street,

Double & single F Gunpowder, by the quarter-cask, or larger quantity.

Hats assorted in Boxes from 9£ to 13£ sterl.

Tow and Flaxen Oznaburgs by the Bale or piece.

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails in casks.

Glass Ware assorted in casks and cases.

Sledge Hammers and Trace Chains in casks.

Ironmongery and Hardware in casks and cases.

Best made London Smith's Bellows.

May 11. tf

Lodgings to be Let,

CONSISTING of a dining room, two small bed chambers, a garret, and kitchen; and if necessary stabling for two horses, with a good hay loft, &c. situate on Fairfax street. Possession will be given on the first of September. For particulars enquire at the Office of the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

August 29.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of announcing to his fellow citizens, his readiness to resume in a particular manner, the practice of medicine, with which various avocations have for some time considerably interfered; these, however, he is disposed to flatter himself, are so far arranged, as to furnish no future interruption to a prosecution of his professional concerns, an object to which both his interest and inclination will lead him to devote an undivided attention.

ELISHA C. DICK.

August 19. tf

FOR SALE,

A likely negro man about 26 years old, has been raised to farming and cropping, and knows something of the tanner's business,

ALSO,

A likely negro woman, about 23 years old—she has been well acquainted with [illegible] work, and plantation business. For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES SMITH.

Ravensworth, Sept. 5. 3aw6w

The Subscribers

HAVE FOR SALE ON COL. HOOE'S WHARF,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds and bbls. Loaf Sugar in do. New-England and West India Rum in do. Coffee in hhds. and bags, Sherry and Malaga Wine in quarter casks, James River Tobacco and Coal, coarse and fine Salt, a complete assortment of Bar Iron, Steel Nail and Spike rods, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few barrels of Beef

in good order.

The Schooner

Dolphin

Will take a freight for Philadelphia or New-York.—Apply to the captain on board, or

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

September 23.

For Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine

JOSEPH,

An American bottom, burthen 1200 barrels—she is a staunch, new fast sailing vessel, well found, and ready to take in a cargo immediately.—For terms apply to

LEVEN & CUTHBERT POWELL.

August 31. tf

ADAM LYNN,

GOLDSMITH, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

An elegant assortment of

Steel watch chains & keys.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of

Gold, Jewellery, Silver, plated, and fancy ware,

Which he offers for sale at his shop in King street, opposite Messrs. Patten & Scott's, where he manufactures all kinds of Gold, Jewellery, and Silver ware in a modern stile.

The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

September 23. eptf

GEORGE HUNTER,

AT HIS STORE IN FAIRFAX STREET,

HAS RECEIVED,

White Russia Sheeting,

Drilling and Ravens Duck, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, which added to his former stock of Goods, render his assortment general.

Having some time ago advertised those indebted to me to come forward and settle their accounts, and some of them having failed to comply—I do once more inform them that no further indulgence will be given, as I am fully determined to sell only for cash, or produce at the market price.

G. H.

September 12. tf

Thompson and Veitch

Have just received by the ship Pomona, from Oporto,

A QUANTITY OF

PORT WINE,

in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks. They have also received by the sloop Miller from Antigua,

A few hogsheads of

Third Proof Rum.

August 3. tf

H. WILBAR

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the public, that SPRING GARDEN is again open, where he hopes for a continuance of their favours to enable him to support his unfortunate family.

N. B. He wishes to sell or rent said Garden; till that period, horses or cows will be taken to pasture, at two shillings per week each.

September 5.

For Sale,

5 very likely negro fellows, about 20 years of age, have been used to plantation business. For terms apply to

JOHN DANCE,

At Ravensworth, Fairfax county.

ALSO,

Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed.

THE subscribers offer for sale for cash, or on a short credit,

18 hhds. Malaga Wine,

27 quarter casks do.
18 do. Lisbon do.
4 pipes Teneriffe do.
10 hhds Molasses,
4 do. Coffee,
3 do. Sugar,
20 bbls Whiskey,
6 tierces do.
12 crates Liverpool Ware assorted to suit gentlemens' tables,
125 crates do. for country stores,
12 do. and 10 hhds. *English* Hollow Glass.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

June 6.

Drinker & Stansbury,

AT the sign of the Saw, Prince Street have just received by the Columbia, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, an additional assortmen of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Brass Wares.

They have on hand as usual, Paints, Spirits of Turpentine Tanner's and Lamp Oil, Window Glass, Soap, Candles, and Tar.

ALSO,

A few bushels of warranted Clover Seed.

To be Let,

A three story Brick House, in Union street, adjoining the Union Tavern—at present occupied by Mr. James Cavan.—The house is large and convenient. For terms apply to

JOHN MUNCASTER, or
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

August 1.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay

Have imported in the ship Pomona, from Oporto,

TEN PIPES, TEN HHDS. & TWENTY QUARTER CASKS OF

PORT WINE,

of vintage '92, and of an excellent quality.

Also from Lisbon,

FIFTY QUARTER CASKS

DRY LISBON WINE,

which they now offer for sale at their warehouse on King street.—They have on hand Madeira wine in pipes, Lisbon do. in do. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks, Port do. in bottles, old Rum in hhds. and barrels, and a quantity of well assorted bar iron.

THE Subscriber having again engaged in the business of ROPE-MAKING, would give employment to a few sober men who are good workmen: he will take a few boys of good characters as apprentices; in either case apply to Mr. Thomas Irvin in Alexandria, who will give any farther information which may be required,

JAMES IRVIN.

Bank head, near Alexandria,
March 23. tf

Havanna Sugar, Molasses, and Segars.

100 barrels prime quality Sugar,
100 hogsheads Molasses,
And a parcel of Segars,

Will be landed this day at our wharf, from on board the schooner Mary from Havanna, and will be sold on very moderate terms. Apply to

ROBERT & JAMES HAMILTON.

August 29. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Induced by the advice and opinions of a number of his friends, offers his services to the citizens of Alexandria as a Broker, for the purchase and sale of real and personal Estate, (negroes excepted) and procuring money on loan &c.

He is aware of the delicacy of the trust to be reposed in such a character, and flatters himself his conduct will not disappoint the expectations of his friends, or the wishes of those who may chuse to commit their commands to him,

J. B. NICKOLLS.

June 6.

To Let,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

A Dwelling-house & Store in Prince Street, one of the best situations for business in town. Apply to

JOHN GILL.

June 20.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

FOR SALE BY

DEMPSEY, HARRIS, & CO.

September 9. eptf

On the 20th of November next, in Alexandria, (being court day) will be exposed for sale

One or more covering Jacks,

and several young ones of different ages and sizes—all descended from Royal Gift (an imported Jack from Spain, upwards of 15 hands high) out of imported Jennies from Malta, full 14 hands high.

The terms of sale, (or if not sold, of letting them for one or more seasons to cover) will then be made known;—the payments may be made easy to the purchaser, bond and security being given for the amount, with interest.

At the same time and place,

Sundry Horses and Mares

will be offered for sale—the latter having been to the Jacks, are probably with foal.

JAMES ANDERSON, *Manager.*

Mount-Vernon, September 21. 3Th4w

Wanted at Mount-Vernon,

A HOUSE-KEEPER, competent to all the duties of that office in a large family—for such, one hundred and fifty dollars per annum will be allowed.—

OR

In place of a HOUSE-KEEPER, a HOUSEHOLD STEWARD, well acquainted with the duties of a Butler, and skilled in the art of cookery (the manuel part of which would not be required of him) would be employed at the above, or greater wages, if his qualifications entitled him to them.

No person in either case need apply personally or by letter, who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of his, or her sobriety and integrity, as well as fitness in other respects for the trust which would be reposed.

G. WASHINGTON.

Mount-Vernon, 12th August, 1797. 19f3t

A NEAT FARM containing one hundred and sixty acres, near the town of Leesburg, Loudoun county. There are on the premises a small log dwelling, a barn, stable, & hay barracks—a great proportion of this land is meadow, almost the whole under good fence, four excellent springs of water are on the premises, besides a constant stream running through the whole of the bottom. Improved property in Alexandria would be taken in payment if agreeable to the parties. For a further description of this property please to apply to Mr. John Janney of Alexandria, or the subscriber in Leesburg.

SAMUEL MURRAY.

August 1. 5w1aw

I HAVE for sale in the town of Dumfries, a house two stories high, in good repair, with a kitchen adjoining the same, a cellar under the house, and a stable on the same lot—it is in a good stand for a store, and is now rented at forty five pounds a year, subject to a ground rent of £10. 4. on a lease forever. Possession can be given the 1st of June 1798, and the terms of sale made known by application at the Post office in Dumfries, or to me at Boyd's hole, in King George county, Virginia.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

King George, 5th Sept. 2mep

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber living in Fairfax county, Virginia, a negro man named DANIEL COLE, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, rather blacker than common—no particular mark, only a remarkable large foot. Had on when he went away a dull coloured cloth coat, a mill coloured waistcoat. Said fellow is about 30 years old. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward. I am inclined to think he has got a false pass. All owners of vessels are forwarned on their peril from taking him on board. The said fellow is a good cooper, and can work some at the carpenter's business.

BENJAMIN TALBUTT.

June 20. tf

For Sale,

At a very low price, and on a liberal credit,

That valuable House & Lot now occupied by John Dulley in Fairfax street;—the house is large and roomy, and has good cellars under it. The lot is 33 feet in front, and 100 feet in depth. The situation for business is perhaps equal to any in the place. For terms apply to

JOHN JANNEY.

July 6. tf

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,

MOTION OF ORDER BY EMM. PASTORET,

On the present state of our political and commercial relations with the United States of North America.

Sitting of the 22d Messidor, 5th year, 20th of June, 1797.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

The minister of justice is to be consulted in relation to treaties in virtue of which neutrals claim an exemption, by the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, from the execution of that of the 9th May 1793.

Let us first turn our attention to these two laws.

That of the 13th Nivose, Aug. 7. says:

"The national convention enjoin all the agents of the republic, all the commanders of the armed force, the officers civil and military, to cause to be respected and observed all the provisions of the treaties which unite France to the neutral powers of the old continent and to the United States of America. No infraction of those treaties shall be made. All provisions which are contrary to them, are annulled."

The following is the law of the 9th May 1793.

Article I. "The French vessels of war and privateers shall stop and bring into the ports of the republic, neutral vessels which may be found laden in whole or in part, either with provisions belonging to neutral powers and bound to enemy ports, or with merchandize belonging to enemies.

"Art. 2. Merchandize belonging to enemies is declared good prize, and confiscated for the benefit of the captors. Provisions belonging to neutrals shall be paid for at their value in the place for which they were destined.

"Art. 3. In all cases, neutral vessels shall be released as soon as the unlading of the provisions detained, or the merchandize seized, shall be paid at the price stipulated by the shippers. A just indemnity shall be granted in proportion to their detention, by the tribunals who have cognizance of the validity of prizes."

The law of the 9th May 1793, was repealed on the 23d of May following, on the report and request of the committee of public safety, so far as concerned the United States. Five days afterwards, on the 28th of the same month, the National Convention, on the motion of one of its members, abrogated the repeal, decreed that merchandize detained should continue provisionally sequestered, and that the united committees of public safety and of marine should make a definitive report to them in three days.

This report was only made on the 1st of July following; but it confirmed the exception pronounced by the decree of the 23d of May, in favor of the United States. Of what consequence is it, said the reporter, that your privateers have cruized unsuccessful? If we stipulate for the interest of privateers, doubtless we shall take no particular notice of a faithful ally; but when we stipulate for treaties, for the public faith, we should not put into the balance with these interests the produce of a few captures of provisions.

The law of the 1st July 1793, is thus expressed:

"The national convention, wishing to maintain the union established between the French republic and the United States of America, decrees, that the vessels of the United States are not comprehended in the provisions of the decree of the 9th May; conformably to the 16th article of the treaty concluded on the 6th February 1778."

On the 27th of the same month, the following decree was made:

"The national convention, after having heard the report of its committee of marine, upon the petition of the owners and crew of the privateer the *Sans Culotte de Honfleur*, praying that the decree of the 9th of May last may be maintained, decrees, that it maintains the provisions of the decree of the 9th of last May, relative to neutral vessels laden with provisions or merchandize belonging to enemy powers; that it shall have its full and complete execution; and that consequently all other provisions which may be to the contrary are and shall be repealed."

Let us recapitulate these different laws, let us combine them together; let us see what is their result, what is consequently, in relation to the Americans, the state of the French legislation upon the subject of prizes.

The law of the 9th May 1793, is the oldest: how shall it be reconciled with the 23d article of the treaty of 1778?

The 23d article permits the French and the inhabitants of the United States freely and safely to frequent the ports belonging to a power in enmity with the two contracting parties or one of them; it not only permits a direct commerce from an enemy port to a neutral port, but even from one enemy port to another; it adjudges free, and guarantees all merchandize found on board of vessels of one of the two contracting parties, and this, when the cargo belongs in whole or in part to enemies of one of the two; contraband alone excepted.

What in the mean time says the law of the 9th May 1793? It authorizes French ships of war and privateers to stop and bring into our ports neutral vessels laden with provisions for an enemy port, or with merchandize belonging to an enemy, and declares this merchandize to be confiscated for the benefit of the captors.

The United States of America were not named in the law; nevertheless, as its provisions are general, it was impossible not to comprehend them in it. The decree of the 23d May and 1st July 1793, pronounces in their favor an exception at once just and conformable with the treaty of the 6th Feb. 1778. It is pretended, that the decree of the 27th of the same month repeals it. I am far from thinking so; no expression manifests it; and in fact is it to be presumed, that without the smallest discussion (the newspapers of that period do not even mention that the decree was proposed and passed) a law was repealed, which had been made some weeks before, made after a public opposition, after a fresh consideration twice adopted, always at the request of the committee of public safety, and enacted expressly to prevent the Americans being comprehended in the law of the 9th May '93.

However it might be, the doubt if there existed a legitimate doubt, could not last longer than the 2d month of the 2d year. For a law of the 27th Brumaire says:

"Art. 2. The treaties which bind France to the United States of America, shall be faithfully executed."

"Art. 5. The committee of public safety is charged to take measures for drawing closer the bands of alliance and friendship which unite the French republic to the United States of America."

Behold! what the national convention declared, what it desired, even at the period when perjuries and crimes predominated! It expressed the same sentiment after the downfall of decemviral tyranny. The 7th article of the decree of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, effectually renews the injunction upon the civil and military officers to cause to be respected and observed all the provisions of the treaties between France and the United States. Have these two laws been since repealed? they have not. Supposing then that the decree of the 9th May 1793 had recovered its force with respect to North America, it lost it again. And how then is it possible to imagine that the executive directory should found themselves upon it? How imagine that the minister of justice could prevent the execution of a law in force, and direct the execution of one repealed?

The 2d article of the decree of the 12th Ventose charged the minister of justice to examine whether treaties, which come in question, yet subsist, or whether they have been modified since their conclusion.

We are in the first place astonished, when treaties between the two powers are in question, that the directory should address itself to the minister of justice. The examination, the maintenance, the execution of treaties, belong, by the nature of things, to the minister of foreign affairs; and the law of the 10th Vendemaire, 4th year, contains an express provision for that purpose. I nevertheless conceive, that the question being considered in relation to prizes, a subject of judicial cognizance, the directory should apply to the minister of justice. But at least it should not charge him exclusively and without limitation with the examination, whether treaties yet subsist, or whether they have been modified.

A treaty, however, is not the act and the property of one nation only, it belongs to the two nations who have subscribed it; the consent of both is necessary to destroy it. If one of them thinks the other has violated it, it may complain of it: it may, it ought to declare to the other, that it regards such or such an act as an infringement of the mutual agreement, in commencement of hostilities; but until then, until the moment when the rupture is announced by a refusal to explain, or an unjust explanation of the party complained against, the treaty remains a common and reciprocal law for the two states; it must be obeyed, or war declared.

I know what will be answered. The treaty, it will be said, was first violated by the Americans; should we then be more faithful than themselves?

I know not whether this reproach, taking it to be true, obviates the remarks I have made; and as I little know to what extent such an excuse is proper. If I should admit, in the mean time, the validity of the excuse and the precise application of the reproach, the truth of the infraction with which the United States of America is charged, would still remain to be proved.

The 3d article of the decree of the 12th Ventose declares the treaty of 1778 to be modified of full right by that of 1794. The treaty of 1778 says article 2d: "France and America engage not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party." What then is the modification produced in this article by the treaty of the 19th November, 1794?

It is says the decree, in the 17th article which directs the confiscation of all enemy merchandize, or such as does not sufficiently appear to be neutral, laden under the American flag.

There never was a maritime war which did not induce discussions on the subject of prize, between the contending and the neutral powers. The principles of different nations have not always been uniform in this respect; yet there is one of them which is more general, and which the law of nations does not disavow: it is, to take enemy's property on board of neutral vessels, and to restore neutral property found on board enemy vessels. Such was always the system of England. The United States, who, until then, had no treaty of commerce with her, severely felt the evil of their vessels being stopped and even detained, when in the end they must be restored. I suppose that this consideration dictated the 17th art. of the treaty of 1794: but how then does it modify the 2d article of the treaty of the 6th Feb. 1778. Where then is the particular favour it grants to the English?

The decree of the 12th Ventose afterwards adds to the catalogue of contraband articles mentioned in the 24th article of the treaty made in 1778 between France and North America.

Timber for ship building,
Tar, *pitch** and rosin,
Copper in sheets,
Sails, hemp and cordage,

And every thing, which may serve directly or * *indirectly to the armament* and equipment of vessels, unwrought iron and fir planks excepted.

Here also the treaty of 1794 serves as the pretext to the executive directory. But may it not be observed, that these articles were always and generally respected as objects of contraband in time of war, when a special treaty, like ours with America, has not pronounced a clear and formal exception? The British government has not, at any time, admitted a similar exception. The 18th article of the treaty of 1794 has then innovated nothing in respect to these; and therefore occasions no modification. England acquires no new favor; she remains in the situation in which till then she never ceased to be; and it may be asked how far the executive directory has a right, without the intervention of the legislative body, to place among the articles of contraband, merchandize which an existing treaty has not placed there.

The decree of the 12th Ventose, still tracing the modifications which it supposes to exist, says further:

"Every individual known to be an American, carrying a commission given by the enemies of France, also every sailor of that nation making part of the crews of enemy vessels, shall be, on this account alone, declared a pirate and treated as such, without being suffered, in any case, to alledge that he was forced to it by violence, menaces, or otherwise."

The decree founds these provisions upon the 21st article of the treaty between America and England; but this article is similar to the 21st article of the treaty of 1778; and in the one as well as in the other, it is merely stipulated, that the subject or citizen of one of the two contracting parties, who shall accept any commission or letter of marque from a foreign power, to arm a vessel with intent to act as a privateer against one of the contracting parties, shall be considered and treated as a pirate.

Neither of these two treaties extends the prosecution and penalty to other mariners of the respective nations.

I will not allow myself any other reflection upon this, than that such a provision is barbarous.

The 4th article of the decree of the 12th Ventose directs the execution of the regulations of the 21st October 1794, and 26th July 1778, with respect to American vessels. It consequently declares them to be good prize, if they have not on board a role d'equipage in due form, such as is prescribed by the model annexed to the treaty of the 6th February 1778, the execution of which is directed by the 25th and 27th articles of the same treaty.

Without examining whether the particular regulations of France can subject our allies at home, or on the open seas, to observe the formalities which they have not stipulated for by treaties made with them? Without examining whether the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose does not annul the provisions of these regulations, where they are contrary to the treaty of 1778? I observe that the article is grounded upon an error. No model of a role d'equipage is annexed to the treaty of 1778; the 25th and 17th articles do not even speak of it: the word is not even once contained in a single sentence of this long treaty. Never since its conclusion was it demanded from the Americans; every one knows their sailors are not classed. What end then does a role d'equipage answer to them? Before his departure, the captain merely presents and leaves a list of the company he has, and upon this list a passport is delivered to him. See its form at the end of the treaty; it supposes, it requires nothing more.

I have run over the decree in all its details: let us now endeavour to collect the general motives for it.

The treaty of the 9th of November, 1794, is evidently the motive of the conduct of the directory. In the supreme magistrates of a people I like this civic animosity, this anxious and jealous zeal for the interests of the country: I even believe, that the American government has merited some just reproaches for terating with its first enemy without communicating the matter to its oldest friend. In the mean time let us also recollect; that France had then no longer a marine which could protect the commerce of the United States; that the English were the masters of every sea; that anarchy devoured our unhappy country; and that at the epoch of the treaty, the Americans remained ignorant that the 9th Thermidor had finally driven guilt from its throne.

Shall I add to these considerations a picture of the conduct of the French agent in the United States? Hardly arrived in South Carolina, where he landed, he endeavoured to sow the seeds of insurrection and discord, to make enrollments, to arm privateers: he went further; he gave those, whom he had thus armed; he gave them, of his sole and full power, on the territory of an independent and free republic; he gave them, commissions to seize the vessels of nations with whom the Americans were at peace, to whom they were even allied.

Another minister plenipotentiary arrived at Philadelphia in the month of June, 1795. He complained, that the treaty of 1794 puts it out of the power of the United States to form conveniently a new commercial alliance with the French republic. The American government answered by communicating the treaty itself: and observe that at that time it was not yet ratified; it could not therefore be said to exist. Observe also, that these were not the only circumstances which produced the idea of this compact between Great Britain and the United States: those who have attentively followed the course and progress of political events, know that for several years its existence was foreseen and dreaded. France and the United States had even expressly declared, in the preamble of the treaty of amity and commerce concluded on the 6th of February, 1778, that they mutually reserved the liberty of letting other nations, at their pleasure, participate in the same advantages.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* *The words in italics are not contained in the treaty of 1794.*

EXTRACT

FROM

"A Sketch of the Prisons in Paris."

One of the means that was the most successfully made use of in the Luxembourg, for deceiving those Arguses, has been the service of a faithful dog; that animal insinuated himself every day into the prison and reached as far as his master's room; loaded him with caresses, and seemed t

share his trouble. One day especially, his demonstrations of joy appeared so reiterated, and even so troublesome, that his master felt uneasy. The more he persisted and was anxious to send his dog out, the more the animal reiterated his caresses; he jumped on him, wept, barked, and bending his neck down showed his collar; the master thought he was hurt; looked on every side, and finding there was no appearance of sore, he wanted to get rid of him, and to drive him out of the doors, but the animal always resisted; at length his collar was taken off; the dog immediately jumped for joy, he barked, but it was no longer through grief; the master looked at the collar, and found in it a billet from his spouse; he answered it by the same courier, and the faithful dog furnished that faithful pair with the means of keeping up a correspondence. He was every day at the same hour seen to arrive and go out with the invisible message; and the instinct of the animal was such, as he did not let any of the keepers touch him, or come near him; he would have strangled rather than suffer their approach.

FROM THE ENGLISH SPORTING MAGAZINE.

Notwithstanding all our disputes about liberty and equality, what an example of it will the present House of Commons exhibit! It will open its doors to a *Frederick* and an *Alexander*, and scruple not to admit two *Taylors*, two *Bakers*, six *Smiths*, and a *Turner*; we shall see a *King*, the companion of a *Porter*, sitting under a *Woodhouse*, on the same bench with a *Hunter* and a *Gardener*; a *Knight* may be called to order by the *Stewards*, and a *Major* reprimanded by a *Sergeant*; an *Abbot*, a *Dean*, and a *Bishop*, opposed by the *Clark*; and *St. John* himself in open conversation with a *Hussey*; good *Manners* disregarded, and *Bastards* styled honorable. It will appear strange, however, that amidst its *Folks* and *Fellows*, it should contain only one *Man*. It appears also to be very curiously composed in other respects; it abounds with *Brooks*, and with *Lakes*, and if you escape the *Pits*, the *Beaches*, and the *Banks*, you may be overpowered by a *Tempest*, or attacked by a *Fever*; the *Meek* and the *Young* will often make their exit with the *Steel* or a *Garter*: but here only will the *Bird* be seen to associate with the *Bullock*, the *Cock* with the *Rook*, the *Martin*, and the *Finch*; the *Hare* will not fear the *Foxes* or the *Greys*, and the *Cricket* may chirp in security. We shall see an *Orchard* with *Lemons*, and the *Hills* and the *Woods* with *Roses*; with the *Cooks* we shall find both *Whitbread* and *Brown*, and be furnished with *Gammon* or *Curry*. To promote the interest of their country, they are not without *Hope*.—May the *Wildman* not influence the *Dunce*, and may the *Broom* be applied to the *Chamber!*

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County, the 19th day of September, 1797.

Thomas Darns, Jun. assignee of Robert Young and Philip Richard Fendall, under the firm of Robert Young and Company, Compl't.
against
Benjamin Grayson Orr, Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller and Sons, and Robert Camp, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Benjamin Grayson Orr not having entered his appearance, and given security agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of the order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the court house of this county. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller & Sons, and Robert Camp, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant Benjamin Grayson Orr, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
(Teste)
P. WAGENER, C. F. C.
September 30 2m

THE following BLANKS are for sale at the office of the Columbian Mirror,
VIZ.
THE ROLE D'EQUIPAGE,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
BANK CHECKS.
BONDS,
NEGOTIABLE NOTES,
AND
BILLS OF LADING.

Alexandria, September 30.

Capt. Timothy Newman, of Newburyport, is appointed to the command of the Crescent frigate, at Portsmouth, designed for the Dey of Algiers. She is almost equipped.

DIED,—In Vermont, on the 25th ult. his Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Esq. Governor of that State.

Letter from the French Minister of the Marine and of the Colonies, to an American Merchant, dated the 10th Floreal, (April 30), containing a solution of two questions on the Decree of the 12th Ventose.

"I have examined, Citizen, the questions which you have proposed to me by your letter of the 7th of last month. These questions are reduced to two.

"1. Are American vessels good prizes when they have not on board the Role d'Equipage, prescribed by the 9th article of the regulations of the 6th July, 1779?

"2. In the case they are, is any thing but the vessel a prize?

"On the first question, the Executive Directory has many times, in a manner the most formal, pronounced for the affirmative, particularly by its decree of the 12th Brumaire last, in approbation of a report which was made by the minister of justice on the capture of the ship Royal Captain, and this decision of the Executive Directory is in every part conformable to the stipulations of the treaty of the 6th February, 1778, which the Americans may and ought to refer to.

"In effect, the articles 25 and 27 of this treaty require that there ought to be found on board of every American vessel a passport or sea-letter, conformable to the form which is joined to it; on consulting this form, it will there be seen that the Captain engages himself to deliver to the officers of marine, in the ports where he may enter, a list, signed and affirmed by witnesses, containing the names, surnames, and the places of birth and residence of his crew. Every American vessel ought therefore to have on board a passport and a list of her crew in default of having these papers she ought to be confiscated, because the passport is the only paper on board admitted to prove the property of the vessel, and the list required is the only paper which can justify that the crew is not composed of subjects of an enemy, or beyond the proportion determined by the ninth article of the regulations abovementioned.

"The second question resolves itself by two very simple principles—one, that every vessel which has not on board neither passport nor *Role d'Equipage* is reputed an enemy; the other, that in the terms of the seventh article of the third book, title nine, of the ordonance of 1681, merchandizes belonging to neutrals, or even Frenchmen, which are found in an enemy's vessel, are a good prize.

"Thus no doubt remains but the cargo of every American vessel, on board of which there shall not be found neither a passport nor *Role d'Equipage* in proper form, ought to be confiscated. This opinion is, as I have stated before, conformable to what has been decided by the executive directory, and it is that of the minister of justice, whom I have particularly consulted on these two questions.

TRUGUET."

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

A correspondent, who lately took a critical view of our new Frigate, was struck (he says) with the analogy between that ship and her name, viz. THE CONSTITUTION. First, her timbers are of our own growth, sound and excellent, and put together judiciously and faithfully; there is no sawdust and putty crammed in to fill up flaws and cracks; and hide unperfect joints; but all is firm, solid, and connected like the oak tree with its branches. Secondly, her figure, or general outline, is like the constitution beautiful; and she carries at her *head* the figure of a *Hercules*, with his club and lion's skin, and every body knows that by the allegory of *Hercules* is mean heroic virtue. 3dly, The most important part of her, as it regards the safety of her people, and which is immersed in a treacherous element, is covered with copper to secure her against those *small* but destructive vermin, who like our Jacobins, *work out of sight*, secretly, silently, and insidiously, in boreing holes to let in the destroying element and sink the ship. 4thly. She, like our Constitution, *is built for the safety of the people and their property*; and carries the ensigns of our national honour, with the means of defending it.—5thly. Like the constitution, she will be conducted by citizens of different ranks and powers, as to command and order, but all conspiring to form an harmonious whole. 6thly. She will be commanded by officers whom we can trust, and *will support*. 7thly. She will launch forth into that element which connects the world together, as the Constitution did into the political one, amidst the shouts and acclamation of the people whose voice created her. That Heaven may long preserve both the *original* and the *type* is the hearty prayer of all—save *Jacobins* and *worms*.

FROM THE TELEGRAPHE.

A CAUTION
To Seamen and other Citizens of America.

At the last session of Congress, a proposition was brought forward, whether a citizen of the United States might expatriate himself; or, in other words, forfeit his allegiance to his own country, and become a citizen or subject of another? It was proposed to pass a law for the purpose; but, on further consideration, it was agreed that the question should lie over till the ensuing meeting of the house of representatives. The probability is, therefore, that it will again be introduced when Congress meets. Every seamen and citizens of America, who possesses genuine attachment to his country, should avoid entering into any foreign service, whatever flattering encouragement might be held out for him to abandon his own country; for if the law takes place, which is likely, it is expected to be so modified, that if a citizen of our country take the benefit of it, and surrender his allegiance to his own, and take it to a foreign nation, that he will never have it in his power to restore what he has voluntarily given up, and consequently never afterwards enjoy the privileges and benefits of an American citizen. Hence it ought be a settled determination with him, to consider any one who is daring enough to hold out temptations to him to accept of foreign employment, as his greatest enemy. Many advantages may be painted to our citizens in glowing colours, to seduce their affections: but it will be found, if experiment should unfortunately be made, that it is mere delusion, and the advantages held out will be as unsubstantial as the visionary phantoms of a dream. No nation under heaven affords such advantages to the industrious citizens as our own country. Let us therefore continue attached to it, as a part of ourselves, and not give up the right of American citizenship, by taking allegiance to any other country, which can never again be recalled, and to be deplorable examples of our own folly.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.
Baltimore, Sept. 13.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 25.

Arrived schooner Lucy, Capt. Baily, from Bermuda, which he left September 10, brought in the crew of the ship Andromache, from New-York, bound to Jamaica, which was taken the day after leaving the port by the French schooner L'Espeigle, Captain Le Barron, from Porto Rico, and sent to that port. The same schooner had taken three prizes in this cruise, which is the third she has made on our coast.—The same captain Le Barron, we are assured, has a wife in New-Jersey—Look to that citizens.

Sailed from Bermuda September 10, 1797, on board the schooner Lucy, London Bailey, master, for New-York.—On the 14th, at 2, P. M. was called up and told there was a schooner close on board of us. I had no sooner got on deck, than the schooner hailed us from whence? We answered from St. Thomas's; he ordered to hoist out our boat immediately and come on board, or he would fire into us; in the confusion, and having a heavy boat, it was difficult to get up tackles, took up some time, in which he hailed us several times with threats for our delay; after having got out the boat, captain Bailey and two hands went on board; the people were instantly put in irons, and the boat sent back with three of their crew, who proved to be Frenchmen; they immediately took command of the vessel, and the privateer ordered them to steer S. by W. for that night; the people who were left on board behaved with decency towards us all that night, and the privateer kept close by us.—In the morning following sent her boat on board and ordered me on board with all my papers, he then ordered the people who were on board to come with me, and left the crew who came on board in their room—on my arrival on board of the privateer, was ordered into the cock pit or the place where the captain kept, who received me politely and asked if I was the owner of that schooner, I told him I was the supercargo of her, he then told me that I was a good prize, and it was his orders to carry in every vessel to or from English ports; he then told me to be candid with him and tell him what I had on board, which I did respecting the cargo, and as I spoke French, we entered into a familiar discourse, when he told me that although I was a lawful prize, yet he would let me go on conditions. The conditions he proposed were, that he should have a cask of rum, a barrel of sugar, and a cask of water—understanding that I had several turtles, that I should send him two of them—but by begging with him and telling him my misfortunes by being shipwrecked but a few months ago and lost my all, he was satisfied with a demijohn of rum and fifty weight of sugar, with two of the heaviest turtles, a cask of water, &c. we having only one remaining: then he told me that I must take the men on board which he had as prisoners, which I could not deny, although I told him I was short of water and provisions, he told me that I would be daily meeting with vessels who would give me a supply; I then enquired the name of the privateer and his name, which he gave me in writing, certifying that he had visited me, and put 80 many prisoners on board.

The privateer's name he called L'Espeigle, captain's name Le Barron, from Porto Rico, he then let me go on board again, and ordered his people to come back, and sent the mate of the ship Andromache, with eight men, on board, and told us that we might go, but when I came to examine the vessel, they had plundered every thing they could lay their hands upon—two hundred dollars in cash, and the amount of one hundred dollars in different other articles—but to do the captain justice, I believe it was unknown to him, for he sent me back a new coat which they had taken, but although I told his lieutenant of the loss of my money, he told the mate of the ship it was more than his life was worth to make them restore it, so was glad to get rid of them so. Friday 15th, spoke ship Eliza, captain Neal, from Plymouth (Eng.) bound to Charleston, 49 days out. We hoisted out our boat, and the mate of the ship with four hands went on board of her—the captain let him have a hundred weight of bread, and part of a barrel of pork, in paying him all the money he had, which was three fourths of a dollar; it was very lucky for us, as we must have been in distress, had we not got that ample supply. Captain Barron told me that there was a sloop and brig cruising on the coast from Porto Rico, and it would be likely I would fall in with them, therefore he had given me the certificate of having visited me. He had taken three prizes, and said he wanted only one more, then he should return to port.

GEORGE BROWN.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next at 10 o'clock, will be peremptorily sold at the Vendue Store,
A QUANTITY OF
Fine and superfine Broad-
Cloths, Forrest Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours, in pieces, patches, and patterns; Negro cotton in pieces; Jaconet, Book, and Tambored Muslin in pieces; Jaconet, Book, and Tambored Muslin Handkerchiefs; Silk Handkerchiefs of various kinds; Check Handkerchiefs, cotton, and linen; with a variety of other goods.

MARSTELLER & SONS.
September 30.

A NEGRO BOY,
Stout, healthy, and well tempered, who has 15¼ years to serve, and is about fifteen years of age, will be sold at Vendue, on Tuesday the 3d of October, on a credit of six months, payable by a negotiable note, with an approved indorser.

MARSTELLER & SONS.
Sept. 30.

FALL GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
IN THE SHIP ALKNOMAC, CAPT. LEMMON, FROM LIVERPOOL,
An Extensive Assortment of
Woolens, Hardware, Manchester Goods, &c. &c.
Which are ready for sale on the usual credit to punctual customers.
☞ They daily expect their
London Goods,
in the Fair Virginian.
September 30.

NIGHT SCHOOL
WILL commence on next Monday evening, at the school room, in Fairfax-street, the corner of Queen-street, which is intended to be continued from 6 to nine o'clock, five evenings every week, from that time to the 4th March next. The scholars are to find their own quills and candles, and to pay fifteen shillings per quarter—six shillings of it to be paid on entering. The expence of firewood to be borne by the teacher.

N. B. The prices of tuition for children, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the day school, are, one dollar entrance, and one dollar per month, exclusive of firewood.

September 30.

The Subscriber
being about quiting public business, requests all those indebted to him to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against him to bring them in as speedily as possible.

AMOS DERROUGH.
September 30.

PUBLIC SALE.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Taylor, ſenior, late of Loudoun County, deceaſed, will be ſold, at Public Vendue, on Friday the 20th day of October next, at Catharine Kimboll's tavern, in Frederick Town, Maryland;—

The Plantation on which

he formerly dwelt, containing 448 acres of good fertile Land,

SITUATE in Frederick county, Maryland, about 5 miles from Frederick-Town, and 42 from the Federal City, in a healthy part of the country, abounding with fine ſprings and runs of water in every field on the place.—There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence; 25 acres of good meadow, and about 30 acres more may be made; the remainder well covered with timber.

There is on ſaid premiſes, a brick dwelling houſe, one ſtory and an half high, 30 feet by 24, with a frame addition, nearly as large, adjoining thereto; barns, and ſundry out houſes, and a large apple orchard.

Two other pieces or parcels of land, that lay nearly adjoining the aforeſaid tract; one piece of which contains 65 acres of moſt excellent timber land—the other contains 56¾ acres of good level wood land.

Alſo, one other tract of land, called *Pile Hall*, containing 188 acres, with improvements thereon, laying about eight miles from Frederick town.

There are two other tracts of land, ſituate in Loudoun county, in the ſtate of Virginia, about ſixteen miles from Frederick town; one of which contains 100 acres, lying on the Katoctin Creek, with a fine mill ſeat thereon—the other is adjoining thereto, containing about 250 acres, which may be ſold together, or ſeperate, ſo as to ſuit the purchaſers.

☞ One fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid down for the firſt mentioned plantation; the remainder in three equal annual payments—the purchaſers giving bonds on intereſt, with approved ſecurity.

*** For the other ſmaller tracts, one third muſt be paid down, and the remainder in three equal payments, viz.—ſix, twelve, and eighteen months, on giving bonds as aforeſaid.

A plat of this land will be ſhewn, and other particulars reſpecting the ſame made known on the day of ſale, or earlier if required, by

THOMAS TAYLOR, or
BENJAMIN H. CANBY, } *Exec'rs.*

Frederick Town, Sept. 26. tdſ

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Taylor, ſenior, late of Loudoun county, Virginia, deceaſed, by hand, note, or book debt, are requeſted to come forward and pay off the reſpective ſums due—and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to Thomas Taylor, Jun. in Frederick town, or to Benjamin H. Canby, in Leeſburg, and receive the money.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
BENJ. H. CANBY, } *Executors.*

Frederick town, Sep. 26. 3wiw

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt JOE WILLIAMS, a black man, late a dealer in this town, will pleaſe to bring their accounts to the Vendue Store and have them entered, on or before Saturday next, as a diſtribution of the amount of ſales is to take place on Monday following.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

September 26.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 17th inſtant, living within ſix miles of Alexandria, and about 14 miles from the Federal City, a negro man named STARLING.—He is about 21 years of age, of a black complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made—he is gruff ſpoken when queſtioned, has loſt one of his middle toes. His apparel was when he went away one coarſe linen ſhirt and trouſers, but it is likely he took with him other clothes, as he has lived in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive five dollars reward if taken and brought home—ten dollars if forty miles from home—fifteen dollars if forty miles from home, and the above reward if taken and brought from home, including all reaſonable charges.

HENRY NICHOLSON.

N. B. [illegible] are hereby forewarned [illegible] harbor, employ, aſſiſt, or conceal the ſaid negro at their peril.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN [illegible] the ſubſcriber [illegible] with a [illegible] and down [illegible] ſaid horſe to [illegible] Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY NICHOLSON.

September 12.

POTOMAC BRIDGE.

THE Bridge on the Potomac, near the Little Falls, will be ready for uſe on Monday next. The following tolls are to be paid for paſſing:

For a Foot paſſenger	3 cents.
For Horſes or Cattle in droves .	3 cents.
For man and horſe	6 cents.
For hogs or ſheep in droves .	2 cents.
For waggon (and team) and other four wheeled carriages	50 cents.
For cart or other two wheeled carriages	25 cents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, TREASURER.

June 29, 1797.

☞ THE PRINTERS of the Mirror in Alexandria, Federal Gazette in Frederick-town, and of the Martinſburg and Wincheſter papers are requeſted to inſert the above.

To be ſold for caſh,

At Public Vendue, on the 16th of October enſuing, (if not fair the next fair day) at the ſeat called Marmion, formerly the property of Philip Fitzhugh, Eſq. in King George County, ſtate of Virginia,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

viz.

About Fifty Virginia born Slaves,

A great proportion being prime young fellows, ſeveral carpenters, and one black-ſmith. Alſo, a number of plough horſes and mules, and a large ſtock of valuable cattle and ſheep.

J. HALL.

September 7. 5wep

A Great Bargain.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale 418 acres of arable Land, lying in the county of Spotſylvania, eighteen miles from Fredericksburg. On this tract are forty or fifty acres of meadow unimproved, but may with little expence be made equal to any meadow in the county—the high lands are eſteemed exceeding good for the cultivation of corn, wheat, &c. A further deſcription of the above land is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumed any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe will firſt view the premiſes. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, or to John Luke within ſix miles of Alexandria.

ROBERT PITT WASHINGTON.

Auguſt 22. 6wiw

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to paſs a law, for amending an act, entituled, "An Act, to reduce into one, the ſeveral acts concerning ſlaves, free negroes, and mulattoes," paſſed in 1792, by increaſing the penalties therein inflicted on certain offenders, and to provide a more ſummary way to collect ſaid penalties; and that if ſuch perſon or perſons, on conviction, do not pay down, or give ſecurity for the payment thereof in three months of the ſaid penalties, that ſuch offenders ſhall be ſubject to corporal pain, or impriſonment, according to the degree of his or her offence. And further, that ſuch as in public aſſemblies make ſpeeches, or other ill conduct, which in any manner (in it effects) hath a tendency to alienate ſlaves from their duty, or otherwiſe to injure their maſters, ſhall be conſidered as offenders againſt the ſaid law, and that penalties and puniſhments may be inflicted on ſuch, adequate to the injury that might ariſe from ſuch proceedings.

September 12.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to paſs a law, forbidding that any perſon who is a member of any of the Abolition Societies, (as they are termed) or others, whoſe general conduct indicate them to be buſy and active perſons in alienating, by any means whatſoever, ſlaves from their duty, ſhould be eligible to ſerve as a juror in any cauſe whatever, in which the right of maſter and ſlave, on the ſubject of emancipation, is involved, and that if any perſon ſhould be ſummoned by the ſheriff, as a juror in ſuch caſe, who the party intereſted as maſter, ſhall ſuſpect, and cannot otherwiſe aſcertain to be of that party, the ſaid perſon, ſo ſummoned, before he ſhall be permitted to ſerve as a juror, ſhall be compelled to anſwer the interrogatories of ſuch intereſted perſon, or party touching the facts, on oath, from which the court, before whom ſuch perſon ſtand, ſhall determine, &c.

September 14.

THE ſubſcriber holds in fee ſimple ſeveral lots in Alexandria, ſome of which are improved—alſo a tract of land in the neighbourhood;—a part of either he wiſhes to ſell. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe, may ſee the property, and have the terms made known by applying to

JESSE TAYLOR.

4000 Acres of Land near

Mount Vernon for ſale,

July 15.

Advertiſement.

THE ſubſcribers heretofore by advertiſement, bearing date upon the 9th May, 1797, gave public notice to the creditors of the late Peter Caſſanave, that a dividend of the aſſets which had then come to the hands of his adminiſtrators, would be made among his creditors on the 26th day of Auguſt, 1797—but being adviſed that they cannot by law make ſuch dividend in leſs than twelve months after the deceaſe of the ſaid Caſſanave, and that period not yet elapſed ſince his death, notice is hereby given, that it is apprehended by the ſubſcribers, that the deceaſed, Peter Caſſanave, has not leſs perſonal eſtate ſufficient to ſatisfy the debts due by him; all thoſe therefore who have any claims or demands againſt the ſaid Peter Caſſanave's eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their claims, duly proved and authenticated to the ſubſcribers on Tueſday the 13th day of Octrber, in the year one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, at the houſe of Clement Sewall, in George-Town;—on that day and at that place the ſubſcribers will proceed to divide among the creditors of Peter Caſſanave, in the manner the law directs, the aſſetts which have then come to their hands.

ANN CASSANAVE, Adminiſtratrix.
NICHOLAS YOUNG, Adminiſtrator.

George-town, Aug. 19. 12aw9w

Go. M'Munn & Iſaac Sittler,

COPPERSMITHS:

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have removed to Prince Street, three doors above Royal Street, where they have on hand as uſual,

Stills of different ſizes,

Waſh, Tea, Hatters', and Fuller's Kettles,
Beſt Engliſh Braſs do. of different ſizes,
Counter Scales and Beams,
Copper, pewter, and tin meaſures,
An aſſortment of Tin Ware.

They have received per the ſhip Commerce, from Liverpool, an excellent aſſortment of

Strong Copper in ſheets and

bottoms, ſuitable for any kind of copper work, the whole of which will be made in the beſt manner, and ſold as low as can be bought of equal quality in Baltimore or Philadelphia. They will pay particular attention to all orders for any copper work.—They have thin copper ſuitable for ſpouts and gutters, which will come cheaper than lead.——The higheſt price given for old Lead, Pewter, and Copper.

May 13. 6mep.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE farm containing 469 acres lying in Fairfax county, about eleven miles from Alexandria, and nine from George-town and the Federal City, in a fertile neighbourhood. There are few advantages attending other farms which this has not:—the improvements are, a comfortable log dwelling, with brick and ſtone chimnies, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, corn houſe, and a new log barn 48 feet long, with different other out houſes. Alſo, an orchard of about 60 apple trees, one half of which bear, with a large orchard of young peach trees, together with ſome cherry and pear trees. About two thirds of ſaid land is cleared and under good fence, with ſeveral acres of meadow, and a great deal more might be made at a trifling expence, equal to any in the county. It is needleſs to give a further deſcription, as it is preſumed any gentleman wiſhing to purchaſe will view the premiſes. This land will be ſold on a credit not exceeding 15 years, to be paid for in annual inſtalments, with intereſt on the whole from till paid.—A deed will be executed immediately on the purchaſer giving ſecurity for the purchaſe money.

N. B. Said land will be ſhewn, and price made known, on application to Mr. John Dulin in the neighbourhood, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

EDWARD DULIN.

September 2.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder for ready money, and immediate poſſeſſion given, on Friday the 6th day of October next, at the dwelling houſe of Mr Thomas Lewis, in Loudoun county, near Middleburg, under a mortgage made by the ſaid Lewis to me,

The Tract of LAND, on

which he now lives, containing by a late ſurvey 356¼ acres. On the farm is a dwelling houſe 26 by 18 feet, with two ſtone chimneys, having a cellar under the whole, a kitchen with a covered way from the dwelling houſe, and other neceſſary out houſes. There are two apple orchards of good fruit on the tract, and upwards of half the land fill in wood—the reſidue is laid off in convenient fields, under good incloſures, and plenty of water in each.—Some good meadow may be made on it. Alſo, Nine Slaves, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls.

LEVEN POWELL.

Auguſt 29. tdſ

A YOUNG MAN bred up in the commercial line, well acquainted with the French and Spaniſh languages, and who can bring the beſt recommendations, wiſhes to be employed in a merchant's counting houſe, or public office—he would alſo engage to travel or go to any part. A few lines directed to P. A. F. and left with the printers of this paper will be attended to.

September 19.

CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former cuſtomers, that he has *again* commenced buſineſs at WEST END, Duke Street, where he purpoſes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, long experience in Europe and America, and a deſire to give perfect ſatisfaction to all who pleaſe to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced.

He has now in forwardneſs ſeveral NEW COACHES, CHAIRS, &c. &c. of different kinds, which he can have finiſhed at a very ſhort notice, agreeably to the Purchaſer's fancy, having a number of ſteady workmen in the different Branches, and all kinds of materials for carrying on his buſineſs *Extenſively.*

As he has engaged a PAINTER of the *firſt Eminence*, and erected ſuitable workſhops, he is enabled to finiſh his work equal to any on the Continent.

CARRIAGES of all Deſcriptions taken in Exchange; for which a generous price will be allowed.

June. 10. tf.

I HAVE FOR SALE

A two ſtory Houſe and Lot,

lying on Prince ſtreet.—The lot is 20 feet 10 inches in front, and 100 feet back, and the houſe that ſtands on it is 18 by 14 feet, with three fire places. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe the ſaid houſe and lot, may know the terms by applying to

GEORGE HOOKS,

living near the premiſes.

September 28. 3t

FOR SALE,

THE leaſe of the valuable premiſes whereon I now live, being a part of Briſtoe's tract, lying in the county of Prince William, about twenty miles from Dumfries, and thirty ſix from Alexandria and George town. The tenament in good order, the title for fifty years yet to come indiſputable, the rent low, and a ſufficient ſupport of wood land for the term; the ſhifts from three to four years ſufficient for the culture of ſix or eight hands. For terms apply on the premiſes.

SAMUEL WATSON.

September 5. tdſ

VIRGINIA.

In the High Court of Chancery.

Between

William Bird and Catharine his wife, pltfs.

and

William Herbert and Charles Little, executors of John Carlile, who was both a ſurviving partner, and principal acting executor of John Dolton, deſts.

IN this cauſe the court this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, not being able to form any ſatisfactory decree upon the report of the commiſſioners, purſuant to the order of the eighth day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, doth revoke the ſaid order, and refer the accounts between the parties to one of the commiſſioners of this court.

A Copy,
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 6th, 1797.

THE parties concerned are deſired to take notice, that I have appointed the twenty fourth day of November next for commencing the examination above directed, on which day their attendance is requeſted at my office in this city with their accounts and vouchers ready for examination.

A. DUNSCOMB, M. C.

September 16.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body for a removal of the Diſtrict Court, now held in the town of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, to the town of Centerville, in the county of Loudoun.

Auguſt 22. 3miw

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of DARLING & EARP, by bond, bill, or open account, are deſired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. Thoſe that do not pay off on or before the firſt of October, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney, and ſuits will commence againſt all thoſe that do not comply with the above, without reſpect to perſons.

GEORGE DARLING,
CALEB EARP.

Auguſt 26. 3wiaw

ALEXANDRIA:
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BY
ELLIS PRICE
AND
HENRY GIRD, Jun.